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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/675,455	09/30/2003	Seok-Yoon Yang	YOM-0062	5598
23413	7590	10/04/2006	EXAMINER	
CANTOR COLBURN, LLP 55 GRIFFIN ROAD SOUTH BLOOMFIELD, CT 06002			WALKE, AMANDA C	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER

1752

DATE MAILED: 10/04/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/675,455

Applicant(s)

YANG ET AL.

Examiner

Amanda C. Walke

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 July 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 11-15 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 7/24/2006 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakurai et al (6,348,298) in view of any of Hanabata et al (6,534,235), Walker et al (4,716,194), Tamaki et al (7,005,231), or Jo et al (ACS journal article).

Sakurai et al disclose a radiation sensitive composition comprising (A) a colorant containing a quinacridone pigment, a mixture of an isoindolinone pigment and a yellow organic pigment or a mixture of copper phthalocyanine blue and a green pigment, (B) an alkali-soluble resin, (C) a polyfunctional monomer and (D) a photopolymerization initiator. The composition is useful for production of an additive or subtractive color filter which is used in a reflection-type color liquid crystal display device. According to the present invention, firstly, the above objects and advantages of the present invention can be attained by a radiation sensitive composition

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(may be referred to as "the first radiation sensitive composition of the present invention"

hereinafter) comprising:

(A1) a colorant containing a quinacridone pigment

wherein R.sup.1 to R.sup.8 are independently a hydrogen atom, a methyl group or a chlorine atom;

(B) an alkali-soluble resin;

(C) a polyfunctional monomer; and

(D) a photopolymerization initiator.

The pigments used in the present invention can be used in conjunction with a dispersant as desired.

The dispersant is, for example, a cationic, anionic, nonionic, amphoteric, silicone-based or fluorine-based surfactant.

Illustrative examples of the surfactant include polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers such as polyoxyethylene lauryl ether, polyoxyethylene stearyl ether and polyoxyethylene oleyl ether; polyoxyethylene alkylphenyl ethers such as polyoxyethylene octylphenyl ether and polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether; polyethylene glycol diesters such as polyethylene glycol dilaurate and polyethylene glycol distearate; sorbitan fatty acid esters; fatty acid modified polyesters; tertiary amine modified polyurethanes; polyethylene imines; and the like. The surfactant is also available under the trade name of KP (of Shin-Etsu Chemical Co.), Polyflow (of Kyoeisha Kagaku Kabushiki Kaisha), F-Top (Tokem Products Co.), Megafac (Dainippon Ink and Chemicals, Inc.), Florade (Sumitomo 3M Limited), Asahi Guard and Surflon (of Asahi Glass Co.) and the like.

The surfactant listed above can be used alone or in admixture of two or more.

The amount of the surfactant used is generally 50 parts or less by weight, preferably 0 to 30 parts by weight, based on 100 parts by weight of the total of all pigments.

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As the alkali-soluble resin in the present invention, any resin can be used as long as it serves as a binder for the colorant (A) and is soluble in a developer, particularly preferably an alkali developer used in a development process in the production of a color filter. The alkali-soluble resin is preferably a carboxyl group-containing polymer, particularly a copolymer (to be simply referred to as "carboxyl group-containing copolymer" hereinafter) of an ethylenically unsaturated monomer having at least one carboxyl group (to be simply referred to as "carboxyl group-containing unsaturated monomer" hereinafter) and other copolymerizable ethylenically unsaturated monomer (to be simply referred to as "copolymerizable unsaturated monomer" hereinafter). Illustrative examples of the carboxyl group-containing copolymer (I) include (meth)acrylic acid/methyl (meth)acrylate copolymer; (meth)acrylic acid/benzyl (meth)acrylate copolymer; (meth)acrylic acid/2-hydroxyethyl (meth)acrylate/benzyl (meth)acrylate copolymer; (meth)acrylic acid/methyl (meth)acrylate/polystyrene macromonomer copolymer, (meth)acrylic acid/methyl (meth)acrylate/polymethyl methacrylate macromonomer copolymer; (meth)acrylic acid/benzyl (meth)acrylate/polystyrene macromonomer copolymer; (meth)acrylic acid/benzyl (meth)acrylate/polymethyl methacrylate macromonomer copolymer; (meth)acrylic acid/2-hydroxyethyl (meth)acrylate/benzyl (meth)acrylate/polystyrene macromonomer copolymer; (meth)acrylic acid/2-hydroxyethyl (meth)acrylate/benzyl (meth)acrylate/polymethyl methacrylate macromonomer copolymer; methacrylic acid/styrene/benzyl methacrylate/N-phenyl maleimide copolymer; methacrylic acid/mono(2-acryloyloxyethyl) succinate/styrene/benzyl methacrylate/N-phenyl maleimide copolymer; and the like.

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The proportion of the carboxyl group-containing unsaturated monomer in the carboxyl group-containing copolymer is generally 5 to 50 wt %, preferably 10 to 40 wt %. When the proportion is less than 5 wt %, the solubility of the obtained radiation sensitive composition in an alkali developer is liable to lower. On the other hand, when the proportion is more than 50 wt %, the solubility becomes too high, whereby the formed pixels are liable to fall off from the substrate, or the surface of each of the pixels is liable to be roughened at the time of development with an alkali developer.

The polyfunctional monomer in the present invention is a monomer having two or more polymerizable unsaturated bonds. Illustrative examples of the polyfunctional monomer include diacrylates and dimethacrylates of alkylene glycol such as ethylene glycol and propylene glycol; diacrylates and dimethacrylates of polyalkylene glycol such as polyethylene glycol and polypropylene glycol; polyacrylates and polymethacrylates of polyhydric alcohols having a valence of 3 or more such as glycerine, trimethylolpropane, pentaerythritol and dipentaerythritol, and dicarboxylic acid modified products thereof; oligoacrylates and oligomethacrylates such as polyesters, *epoxy* resins, urethane resins, alkyd resins, silicone resins and spiran resins; *diacrylates and dimethacrylates* of both terminal hydroxylated polymers such as both terminal hydroxypoly-1,3-butadiene, both terminal hydroxypolyisoprene and both terminal hydroxypolycaprolactone; tris(2-acryloyloxyethyl)phosphate, tris(2-methacryloyloxyethyl)phosphate and the like. Out of these polyfunctional monomers, preferred are polyacrylates and polymethacrylates of polyhydric alcohols having a valence of 3 or more and dicarboxylic acid modified products thereof, such as trimethylolpropane triacrylate, trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate, pentaerythritol triacrylate, pentaerythritol trimethacrylate,

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pentaerythritol tetraacrylate, pentaerythritol tetramethacrylate, dipentaerythritol pentaacrylate, dipentaerythritol pentamethacrylate, dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate, dipentaerythritol hexamethacrylate, and compounds represented by the following formula (2), and particularly preferred are trimethylolpropane triacrylate, pentaerythritol triacrylate and dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate because they have a high pixel strength and an excellent smooth pixel surface and hardly produce stains or film residues in an area other than a portion where pixels are formed.

The term "photopolymerization initiator" as used in the present invention refers to a compound which causes decomposition or the cleavage of a bond and forms an active species capable of initiating the polymerization of the above polyfunctional monomer (C), such as a radical, cation or anion, when exposed to radiation such as visible light, ultraviolet light, far ultraviolet light, electron beam or X-ray (to be referred to as "exposure" hereinafter). Illustrative examples of the photopolymerization initiator include *imidazole*-based compounds having at least one main skeleton represented by the following formulas (3), (4) or (5), *benzoin*-based compounds, *acetophenone*-based compounds, benzophenone-based compounds, .alpha.-diketone-based compounds, polynuclear quinone-based compounds, *xanthone*-based compounds, diazo-based compounds, triazine-based compounds and the like.

Preferred solvents include *ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate*, *propylene glycol monomethyl ether*, *propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate*, *propylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate*, *diethylene glycol dimethyl ether*, *diethylene glycol methylethyl ether*, *cyclohexanone*, 2-heptanone, 3-heptanone, ethyl 2-hydroxypropionic acid, 3-methyl-3-methoxybutyl propionate, ethyl 3-methoxypropionic acid, methyl 3-ethoxypropionic acid, ethyl 3-ethoxypropionic acid, n-butyl acetate, i-butyl acetate, n-amyl formate, i-amyl acetate, n-butyl propionate, ethyl butyrate,

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i-propyl butyrate, n-butyl butyrate and ethylpyruvic acid are preferred in view of solubility, pigment dispersibility and application properties.

100 parts by weight of a mixture of C.I. Pigment Violet 19 and C.I. Pigment Orange 71 in a weight ratio of 75/25 as the colorant (A1), 60 parts by weight of a methacrylic acid/2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate/benzyl methacrylate copolymer (weight ratio=15/15/70, Mw=28,000) as the alkali-soluble resin (B), 40 parts by weight of dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate as the polyfunctional monomer (C), 10 parts by weight of 2,2'-bis(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4,4',5,5'-tetraphenyl-1,2'-blimidazole and 10 parts by weight of 4,4'-bis(diethylamino)benzophenone as the photopolymerization initiator (D), and 1,000 parts by weight of ethyl 3-ethoxypropionic acid as a solvent were mixed together to prepare a liquid radiation sensitive composition (composition 1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to prepare the material of the example, choosing to replace either the of the methacrylate monomers with a glycidyl methacrylate as they are taught to be equivalent in column 8 of the reference, with reasonable expectation of achieving a color filter having optimized spectral transmittance.

Furthermore, in column 16, lines 4-29, the reference teaches that Such additives include, for example, dispersion aids such as blue pigment derivatives and yellow pigment derivatives exemplified by copper phthalocyanine derivatives; fillers such as glass and alumina; polymer compounds such as polyvinyl alcohols, polyethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and poly(chloroalkylacrylates); adhesion promoting agents such as vinyltrimethoxysilane, vinyltriethoxysilane, vinyltris(2-methoxyethoxy)silane, N-(2-aminoethyl)-3-aminopropylmethyldimethoxysilane, N-(2-aminoethyl)-3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane, 3-

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aminopropyltriethoxysilane, 3-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane, 3-glycidylpropyltrimethoxysilane, 3-glycidoxypropylmethyldimethoxysilane, 2-(3,4-epoxycyclohexyl)ethyltrimethoxysilane, 3-chloropropylmethyldimethoxysilane, 3-chloropropyltrimethoxysilane, 3-methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane and 3-mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane; antioxidants such as 2,2-thiobis(4-methyl-6-t-butylphenol) and 2,6-di-t-butylphenol; ultraviolet absorbers such as 2-(3-t-butyl-5-methyl-2-hydroxyphenyl)-5-chlorobenzotriazole and alkoxybenzophenone; agglomeration prevention agents such as sodium polyacrylates; heat crosslinking agents such as epoxy compounds, melamine compounds and bisazido compounds; the like.

While the reference clearly contemplates the use of silane compounds such as 3-methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane, the reference does not specifically mention 3-acryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane.

Hanabata et al (column 13, lines 20-64), Walker et al (column 3, lines 1-30), Tamaki et al (column 9, lines 44-56), and Jo et al (page 2247, column 1) all teach resin compositions comprising 3-methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane and 3-acryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane, and teach that they are both conventional compounds for use as adhesive promoters or coupling agents. The equivalence of the two compounds is taught by the references.

Given the teachings of the references, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to prepare the material of Sakurao et al choosing to employ 3-acryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane as the silane compound in the place of 3-methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane as it is a well known silane compound and taught to be equivalent to 3-methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Amanda C. Walke whose telephone number is 571-272-1337.

The examiner can normally be reached on M-R 5:30-4:

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Cynthia Kelly can be reached on 571-272-1526. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Amanda C Walke
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1752

ACW
September 28, 2006


AMANDA WALKE
PRIMARY EXAMINER 9/28/06